to Be Erected Here.

A VISIT TO THE ARTIST'S STUDIO

Sketches of the Effigy as It is and Will Be.

HOW THE ARTIST WORKS



REPRESENTATIVE of The Star this week visited the studio of Mr. H. J. Ellicott, and observed the progress of the work on the statue of Gen. Hancock, which, when completed, will be erected in this city. The studio, situated in rear of Mr. Ellicott's residence, 1752 S street northwest, is

a handsome brick building, forty-one feet long by thirty-five feet broad, and forty feet to the apex of the roof. The skylight, twenty-six by eighteen feet, is placed at an angle of forty-five degrees, which gives the artist a perfect light for this class of work. The floor is concreted, and large double doors, twenty feet high, with an opening ten feet wide, permit easily the egress of the largest equestrian statue ever made. The turntable on which the statue is constructed is eight feet square at the lower base, and is supported by four large ball-bearing rollers, which were made to order in Chicago

The upper turntable revolves on a heavy center bar, five inches in diameter, which has an inverted steel point and socket, the continuation of the center bar, which bears the weight of the entire structure of horse and rider. This center bar is composed of a large wrought iron steam pipe, in the center of which is sunk a heavy, solid square three-inch bar imbedded in plaster. This is done to prevent the swaying or oscillation of the heavy structure which it supports. Besides the center pin there is a circular iron track, upon which eight rollers revolve.

The sculptor is thus enabled to turn the statue in any directon without the least jar or vibration. The whole turntable is a most ingenious invention, and can, with the structure on it, not only be moved to any part of the studio, but also through the large doors to the alley, where the artist can view his work in the open air at a distance of several blocks, if he so desires. The opportunity of being able to view the statue in the open is found by sculptors in this country and also in Europe to be of great advantage and to secure the best results. The visitor to the studio cannot but be interested also in inspecting a number of portrait busts and equestrian models of celebrated men which it contains, among which are a statue of Washington, a model bust of George M. Dallas, the original of which is in the Senate chamber in marble, and also a handsome and realistic representation of Gen. Sheridan



The Hancock Statue.

on his black charger en route to Winchester. At this time, however, the most interesting of all is the sketch model of Gen. Wirfield Scott Hancock, which won for Mr. Ellicott the much-coveted commiscompletion, one can observe and appreciate the excellent likeness of the gallant gengeneral sitting on his horse. The pose is Japan. one of dignity, grace and military precision. The action and spirit of the horse, even at this stage of the work, are notice-

After much deliberation Mr. Ellicott declded to represent Gen. Hancock in the full dress uniform of his time, and thus he ap-

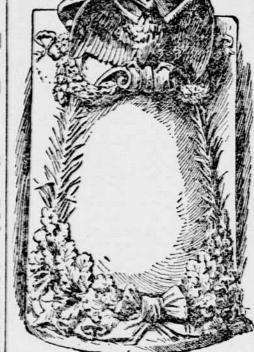


pears, his field glasses in his right hand resting gracefully upon his thigh, while his left hand grasps the bridle reins in true fashion, curbing his restive The characteristic cant of the general's head is strongly enhanced by the angle at which the chapeau is worn as prescribed by army regulations. These details, so accurately represented by the artist, produce a harmony and unity of the whole composition seldom attained in equestrian statues. The readers of The Star may form some idea of the size of the whole structure from the fact that its representative, who is six feet tall, stood on the horse's back immediately in rear of Gen. Hancock's figure, and the top of his head barely reached the top of the gen-eral's chapeau. The whole height of the statue is fourteen feet ten inches, while from the tip of the horse's nose to the end of the tail is thirteen feet. The construc-

As It Now Is.

tion of this statue is interesting and pe-It is unlike, as to its construction and the materials employed, any other model of this class built in America. The barrel or body of the horse is formed by discs which are supported by two beams, bolted at right ngles to the five-inch wrought iron pipe already described, and running horizontally these beams the discs are placed at intervals of ten to twelve inches, conforming to the drawing of the barrel, much like the ribs of a boat. These discs support the lathing which gives the necessary shape to the body. Upon the lathed body of horse and rider the artist then models with a the body. Upon the lathed body of horse and rider the artist then models with a preparation called staff, a combination of plaster and coccant fiber, which holds

MODELING A STATUE is manufactured for the use of sculptors and decorators. This clay resembles in color and texture the regular modeling clay in general use by potters and sculptors, but has the advantage of never getting hard or setting. Nor does it acquire moisture of



any part of his model, not a line will be destroyed by falling or shrinkage, nor by washing or rubbing with cloths, thereby saving much time and attendance, or repeated remodeling of parts, as is generally endered necessary when potter's clay is

The statue as at present seen in the studio represents the figure of the general nearly completed in the composite clay, while the horse is still in "staff." Mr. Ellicott has gone to much expense and exercised much care in the preparation of his model and studio, and believes by doing so that he can get the best results possible to be attained. His previous work, especially that of the equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, unveiled with great comp and ceremony in Philadelphia last October, has brought him into prominence.



Ellicott, the Sculptor.

He considers the Hancock statue, however, his greatest effort, and confidently expects that it will be superior to any of his former models. When Mr. Ellicott completes his work the model will be cast in plaster sections and removed to the foundry of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Providence, R. I., where the will be put together and cast in

United States standard bronze. The effectiveness of this addition to the statuary of our city will be greatly en-hanced by the pedestal on which it will stand. The design of a Washington firm, Messrs. A. B. Mullett & Co., architects, has been accepted by the government for the pedestal. It will be built of reddish granite, and its total height will be nine-teen feet, two inches. The die runs off with a cartouche at each end carved in granfte, as represented in the cut accompanying this article. The site selected is the reservation on the north side of Penn-sylvania avenue between 7th and 8th streets northwest, and in this central part of the nation's capital it is intended that the memory of one of this country's greatest military chieftains will be perpetuated by the erection of this statue.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

The Telegraphic Circle of the Earth Will Soon Be Completed.

From the Scottish-American. There are now twelve transatlantic cables connecting Europe with Canada and the United States, and steps have been sion from the United States government.
Although still in the rough, but nearing British Columbia to Australia, by way of taken to lay a cable across the Pacific from the Fiji Islands. The circle of the earth will then be completed, but not so directly eral. The artist is particularly happy in the manner in which he represents the as it would be by a cable from America to

> There are now 152,000 miles of submarine cable, in round numbers, of which 10 per cent has been supplied by various governments, and the rest by private enterprise They connect into one system over 2,000,000 miles of land wires, ramifying in different countries. The cables have cost about \$40,-000,000 and the land lines \$65,000,000, but the money has been well spent, for the benefits of the telegraph are incalculable. It controls the commerce of the world, year, or, more precisely, 1940 million pounds sterling of exports and 1720 million pounds sterling of imports. It enables interna-tional disputes to be settled without re-ceurse to arms, as in 1881, when the British cabinet was in direct communication with the Boer leaders in the Transvaal. It brings a war that has broken out to a speedy conclusion, and keeps the public informed as to its hourly progress, as in the case of Egypt, where the bombardment of Alexandria was known in London a few minutes after the first shot was fired, and telegrams were dispatched from the battle field in Suakim, in the eastern Sou-dan, while the fight was going on. Above all, by putting the remotest parts of the world in contact with each other, it

tends to destroy the barriers of isolation and prejudice, making antipathy give place to sympathy and hatred to loving kind-

The Justice's Wedding Fee. From the Albany Journal.

A few days since a couple from Burlington, Vt., visited Plattsburg in search of a magistrate who would tie the naptial knot. When the marriage ceremony was over the groom wanted the justice to kiss the bride, saying: "Squire, you kiss her first." The squire did as he was requested. The groom asked him how much his bill was. The squire, highly elated, said: "Well, young man, seeing as it is you, I will call it \$5." "All right," said the groom, "you have had a kiss, haven't you?" "Yes," said the squire. "Well, then, you give me a receipt and I will give you \$2, and that will make

The justice hesitated a moment, and said 'How do you make that out?" "Well," said the groom, "you have married us, haven't you, and you have charged me \$5?"
"Yes." "And you have taken the first kiss from the bride?" "Yes." "Well, I have harged you \$3 for it, and that leaves \$2 due you." "Very well," said the squire, "if that is so, I will take the other two now," and as he was in the act of kissing the bride again the groom drew off and gave the justice a left hander that knocked him to the floor. The result was that the groom was arrested, and when arraigned pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs. Both the justice and the groom have concluded that they are better and wiser men than before this happened.

At the Theater.

She-"Would you not like to go out and see a man?" "

He-"Why, no; I would not think of it." She-"But really, I shan't object in the

## GUIDE TO THE SKIES be caused by the absorption of a portion of the light emitted by a still glowing surface

The Bronze Effigy of Gen. Hancock any kind, so that, when the artist finishes | Positions of the Sun, Moon and of the Planets.

JUPITER UNDER A FIELD GLASS

The Recent Observations in Regard to Mars.

ABOUT THE CANALS

HE BRILLIANT white star now to be seen at 9 p. m. nearly overhead is Capella, in the constellation Auriga, In the southeast, at about one-fourth of the distance from the horizon to the zenith, is the still more brilliant Sirius. A circle described through these stars, the line joining them being a

diameter, will inclose a region unequaled for splendor by any other of equal extent in the whole heavens. Within this limited area are the constel-

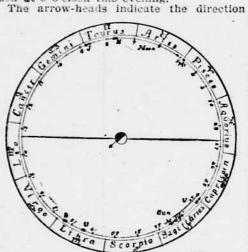
lations Orion, Taurus, Auriga and Gemini, all brilliantly adorned with bright stars. Orion contains two of the first magnitude-Betelgeuse, in the right shoulder, and Rigel, in the left foot-and four of the second magnitude. These are the "Three Kings," which form the belt of the huntsman and Bellatrix, in his left shoulder. Saiph, at the opposite corner of the constellation (in the right knee), is of the third

A straight line run from Sirius to the Three Kings and prolonged to an equal distance beyond them will strike Aldebaran, in the head of Taurus, the Bull. Prolonged still farther, at a distance about two-thirds as great, it will strike the Pleiades, in the Bull's shoulder.

To the left of Sirius, forming with it and Betelgeuse a large equilateral triangle, is Procyon, the Little Dog. Midway from Capella to the eastern horizon are the Twins, Castor and Pollux. The formerthe upper of the two-is of the second magnitude. Pollux is somewhat brighter, and is usually regarded as a first-magnitude star. Between Capella and the head of Orion may be seen a second pair, rather wider apart and less brilliant than the Twins. These are the tips of the horns of the Bull To add still greater luster to this splen-

did region of the heavens, the planet Jupiter is now posing here as an "evening star," its brilliant white light fully equal to that of ten average stars of the first The positions of the sun, moon and plan-

ets for this month are shown in the annexed diagram, which represents the zo-diac, with its twelve "signs" and constellations. The half above the horizontal line is the half which will be above the horizon at 9 o'clock this evening.



Position of the Sun, Moon, &c. and distance of the apparent movement of the planets in the next four weeks. In the cases of Mercury and Venus only that part move forward one "sign" in the next month, taking these planets with it, ap-

Mars, Neptune and Jupiter are now above the horizon at the hour named. The rest of the planets are below it, Saturn, Uranus and Mercury to the west and Venus to the east of the sun. Mercury will be in conjunction with the sun (superior) on the 9th. During the month it will move considerably to the eastward of the sun, but not far enough to become visible as an evening star.

The earth is represented at the center of the diagram. The arrow indicates the di-rection in which it is now moving in its orbit, the "apex of its way" being now in the constellation Virgo ("sign" Libra). This point is always 90 degrees, or three

signs, west of the sun. The numerals indicate the moon's position at 9 p. m. on every day of the month. Jupiter was in opposition to the sun, It controls the commerce of the world, crossing the meridian at midnight on the which has risen to nearly \$4,000,000,000 a 22d of last month. It is now retrograding, or moving westward. This movement, caused by our passage between it and the sun, can readily be observed by noting the planet's change of position from night to night with reference to the stars along its

Jupiter is so "easy" an object for the telescope that no one in these days should rest content with observation of it with the naked eye. Galileo discovered its four



Planet Jupiter.

moons with an "optic tube" which magnified only four times, and any one may see them now with a good field-glass. The nfth moon, discovered by Professor Barnard two years ago, is beyond the reach of any except the largest telescopes. A good "spy-glass," which magnifies twenty or thirty times, will show the disc of the planet and its great equatorial belt.

The view of Jupiter given here is from

a sketch made a few evenings since, and shows the planet's appearance seen through a six-inch telescope and magnified about 200 times. The prevailing hue of the dark belts is a light salmon color. Their darker streaks are of a reddish brown. Some of the fainter lines have a greenish tint. Several brownish spots may be seen. These features of the planet are in a state of continual change. The belts vary considerably from year to year, in position, hue and breadth, while spots, dark or bright, are continually breaking out, to last but a few eeks, or at most a few months.

It is now held by astronomers generally, if not universally, that these markings upon Jupiter are all in its atmosphere, and that we never see the planet's true surface. The enormous scale upon which the changes take place and the evident violence of the forces which produce them, and which seem to operate from below rather than from the cutside, render it probable that the globe of the planet is east."

He—"How absurd! How can you say such still at a high temperature. Possibly it is still in a molten condition. Upon this view securely to the lathed structure. With this composition he points within an inch of the outer surface intended to be reached, and which is formed by the application of the newly invented composite clay, which scope, an exceedingly beautiful object, may

at 9 o'clock about as far to the west as Jupiter is to the east of the meridian. Its ruddy light still surpasses that of a star of the first magnitude, although it is barely one-fifth as bright as when we passed it two and a half months ago. The planet now presents the gibbous phase of the moon about two days before the full. In Regard to Mars.

Recent observations upon Mars have led to a very important change of view regarding the nature of its surface markings-a change the more interesting because it concerns the question of the planet's habitability. In 1892 Prof.W. H. Pickering obtained, at Arequipa, in Peru, the most satisfactory view of Mars which probably has ever fallen to the lot of any astronomer, and he be-came convinced that the so-called "seas" and "oceans" of Mars have been misnamed and that there is really very little water on the planet. Two rather small spots, which were of a deep blue color, he thought to be bodies of water; the other dark areas, the greenish or grayish colors of which give to Mars somewhat the appearance of the moon, seen with the naked eye, did not seem to him to owe their color to the same cause, at least not directly. Pickering be gan his observations at about the time of the vernal equinox of the planet's southern hemisphere. He observed the south "polar cap" diminish rapidly in extent as the Martian season advanced, and simultaneously great changes took place in these dark areas—changes of color and changes of form and extent. Large "seas" also appeared where none

had before been visible. Similar changes, though less extensive, had been observed in previous years, and the commonly ac cepted explanation of them had been that they were due to extensive inundations caused by the melting of the polar snows. But Prof. Pickering was led to doubt the correctness of this explanation. The rapidity with which the snow melted-two-thirds of the "cap" having disappeared in a month's time-seemed to him, in view of the weakened power of the sun's rays at the distance of Mars, good evidence that there was very little snow to be melted. Its depth might have been no more than an inch, and almost certainly its quantity was not great enough to cause freshets which would be visible to us as such, although the liberated water might reveal itself indirectly by stimulating the growth of vege-

Dispute About the Canals.

These changes in the Martian geography (or areography) are among the phenomena which have been closely watched during the past summer and autumn, and while there seems to be a reluctance to accept the extreme views of Prof. Pickering, it is generally conceded by those who have had the best opportunities for forming an opin-ion that a mistake has been made in assuming that these dark areas upon Mars are bodies of water, and that their color is due, in some measure at least, to vegeta-

It is proper to say here, however, that M. Schlaparelli, who has heretofore been regarded as the first authority in all matters relating to Mars, is not a convert to the new view. His observations during the season just closed have confirmed those of our American astronomers, so far as the changes themselves are concerned; but he still explains these changes on the inunda-tion theory. He still regards his "canals," too, the very existence of which was for years a disputed point among astronomers, until the testimony to their reality became overwhelming, as a part of the water sys-tem of the planet. They become more distinct as the snows melt, and he conceives them to perform an important part in the annual transfer of water from one to the other pole of the planet.

As matters rest, there seems to be simply a question of the correct interpretation to be put upon observed facts. If the new view shall finally be accepted, the importstated. There will no longer be a necessity for supposing that Mars has a red vegetation, as has been done, to account for its ruddy hue. Its orange-colored areas, heretofore mapped as continents and islands, are more likely to be desert regions. Its darker portions are probably lowlands, and their greenish color and the changes seen to take place in them indicate that vegetation upon Mars is green, as upon the earth, and that, like the earth's, it comes and goes with the seasons. With an earth-like vegetation as a starting point, the way is open for the reasonable supposition that animal life upon this planet is also essentially the same as upon the earth.

As to Encke's Comet.

Encke's comet, the first discovered of the short-period comets, and for other reasons also an especially interesting member of its fraternity, was "sighted" at Nice on the 21st of October, near the southwestern corner of the Square of Pegasus. It is rapidly of their movement is shown which changes approaching, and is now in a position to their relation to the sun, which will itself be readily "picked up" with a field glass. approaching, and is now in a position to It may be located thus: A diagonal run from the northeastern to the southwestern corner of the "Square" and continued be-yond, to a distance rather greater than the distance of the two corner stars apart, strikes the star Alpha Aquarii, one of the two second magnitude stars in the shoulders of the Waterman. The comet is now nearly on this line, about three degreesthe length of the belt of Orion-from Alpha Aquarii.

The period of this comet is three and one-third years. The comet is usually a rather insignificant, telescopic affair, but it occasionally throws out a tail and be-comes visible to the naked eye. It will make its perihelion passage on the 4th of February, at which time it will be very nearly between us and the sun. The constellation Pegasus will now be found in the early evening at a high altitude toward the southwest.

Written for The Evening Star. A Trio of Triolets. A SECRET.

A secret in those eyes so brown, Would I could guess its meaning true! Nay, do not tremble and look down. A secret in those eyes so brown, Far rarer than a princess' crown. (Duil doubt and fear my senses woo.) A secret in those eyes so brown,

Would I could guess its meaning true!

IN THE CONSERVATORY. Now, pray tell me where's the harm; What's a conservatory for? I leaned my head upon his arm. Now pray tell me where's the harm, Palms and orchids screened the door, I did not feel the least alarm When-Now pray tell me where's the harm.

W. H. CHANDLEE.

What's a conservatory for? A MEMORY. In my book a taded rose, Yet its perfume fills the air. None more sweet my mem'ry knows. In my book a faded rose, Again in crimsen splendor glows In the coils of her dark hair. In my book a faded rose, Yet its perfume fills the air

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and get the None-Such.

OLD LINCOLN RELICS. Interesting Sale of Souvenirs of the

From the Philadelphia Record. Lincoln's law office and furniture from his

Among the buyers the most prominent were Judge Pennypacker, Maj. William H. Lambert and Louis C. Vanuxem, the latter two being active competitors and securing between them practically all the articles of real value. The highest price paid for a single article, with but one ex-ception, was \$140 for the old hickory chair in which Mr. Lincoln was seated when he received the telegram announcing his nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Chicago convention. This chair is made of hickory withes, with a

Good Price for a Table.

coln in his law office, and a double-door walnut book case resting upon it, two pieces, brought \$160, and a large, round wooden inkstand, which Mr. Lincoln used when he wrote his famous speech, "The House Divided Against Itself," sold for \$90, Major Lambert buying the three pieces. The antique mahogany sofa, made to Mr. Lincoln's order in Springfield by Daniel E. Ruckel, in 1837, and which, on account of his stature, was made unusually long, sold for \$160, the highest price realized for any one piece in the collection. Six antique chairs brought \$108; an antique mahogany side table, with white marble top, \$32.50, and a plate-glass mirror, \$30. These were all of Mr. Lincoln's parlor furniture at the time he left Springfield to take the presidential chair, and the entire lot was

\$448, and all but one volume was sold to Mr. Vanuxem. The single exception was Mr. Lincoln's first law book, containing the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, the first con-stitution of Indiana and various acts passed by its state legislature during the session of 1823-24. It was sold for \$120, notwithstanding the fact that it was minus a portion of the back and the title pages. The purchaser was William H. Winters, the librarian of the New York Law Institute. Among some of the other prices paid were \$57 for Chitty's "Treatise on Pleading and Parties," three volumes; \$56 for Kent's "Commentaries," four volumes; \$65 for Story's "Commentaries on Equity Juris-prudence," two volumes; \$15 for Wharton's "Treatise on Criminal Law," and \$19 for Redfield's "Treatise Upon the Law of Railways." Autograph Documents Sell Well.

woven, and form an interesting anecdote in the life of Lincoln. The first was an autograph letter written by Lincoln October 3, 1853, to M. Brayman, president of the Illinois Central railroad, offering his services as attorney for the company in a suit brought against it by the county of Mc-Lean.

the Illinois bar, who certify to the amount not being unreasonable—Grant Goodrich, view shall finally be accepted, the importance of the discovery can hardly be over-The third was the check for \$250 given

him as a retainer. If successful Mr. Lin-coln was to be paid a fee of \$1,000. After carrying the suit through the Supreme Court and gaining it he presented a bill for the unpaid part of his fee. It happened that President Brayman was ab-sent, and Mr. Lincoln was referred with his bill to the superintendent of the company, who refused to pay it, remarking at the same time: "That is as much as a the same time: That is as much as a first-class lawyer would charge." The gentleman who spoke thus disparagingly of the service of a future President of the United States was General George B. Mc-Clellan, who at that time was superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad. The original fee book of the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon for the year 1847 sold for \$60, and the marriage certificate of Lincoln was knocked down at \$40.

From the Fliegende Blatter. Merchant--- "Clerk, why do you leave the yardstick lying in the sun? Didn't you learn in school that heat expands bodies?"



Cough! Cough!! It's the hacking cough that often ends in the most serious trouble.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.



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Ladies.

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For the Complexion will resilied.

Get the Best. THE CONCORD HARNESS.

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes at low prices.

Martyred President. The Lincoln memorial collection which was on exhibition at the world's fair, and consisted of law books and furniture from old home at Springfield, Ill., was sold at auction. The few buyers present did some lively bidding, and the sale realized

\$2,566,25. hoop-pole seat, and was for years used as a repository for exchanges in the office of the Springfield Journal. It was bought by Mr. Vanuxem.

A large walnut table used by Mr. Lin-

bough by Mr. Vanuxem.
Mr. Lincoln's law library, consisting of twenty-two volumes, was disposed of for

Among the autograph documents a highpriced group was one of three pieces which sold for \$210, and was secured by Mr. Vanuxem. These documents were closely inter-

The second was Lincoln's autograph copy of his bill for legal services rendered the Illinois Central Railroad Company in its suit, which was won in December, 1855. The bill was for \$5,000, to which Lincoln has appended the names of six members of

Utilizing Science.

stops the cough at once by removing the cause and thus prevents the trouble. Put two teaspoonfuls of this good old

remedy in a small cup of molasses, take ¼ teaspoonful often and your cough will quickly cease. Sold everywhere. You now get double the quantity of Pain-Killer for the same old price.



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For the Complexion will positively cure every case of FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, ROUGHof FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, ROUGH-NESS and any discoloration. My Perfumed AL-MOND MEAL as a substitute for soap is the finest preparation ever invented. ROYALE VELVET TOILET POWDER has no equal. I am the sole manufacturer of these preparations, and my success for past years has been most phenomenal. All ladies are invited to call and see me or send for my pamphlet, "The Perfection of Face and Form," which is malled FREE to all. Call or address MADAME JOSEPHINE LE FEVRE, Suite 22 and 24. Metzerott bldg., '110 F st. n.w., Washington, D.C. Facial Treatment, Shampooing and Manicuring. Main Office, 1208 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. d29-e039t

497 Penn. ave., adjoining National Hotel.

The Hatless Theater Woman is Appreciated in New York. Life presents his compliments, his homege and the assurance of his high esteem to several gentlewomen whom he has ob-

HERE, TOO.

served of late. And he is most happy to note that their number seems to be increasing rapidly. Need he state that he refers to those considerate and kindly ladies who voluntarily remove their hats during the progress of a theatrical performance? In former seasons the woman who came to a New York theater unbonneted, or who removed her headgear after arrival, was a rare exception. This year there seems to

have been a sort of spontaneous movement which has led a number of the reputedly gentler sex to show this courtesy to their fellow spectators. They are yet in the minority, but it is a more than ordinary sight to see a woman set the rise of the sight to see a woman, at the rise of the curtain, uncstentatiously remove her hat or bonnet, as the case may be, and place i in her lap. Of course, there still remain complacent and presumably underbred per sons who seem to rejoice in wearing to the theater the most barbarous concoctions that a cheap milliner can produce. But in New York, at least, their number seems to be diminishing, and whatever conspicuousness they thus secure is likely to be more painful than flattering. It has always been Life's belief that the better class of women have never wished to offend in this direction. Now that a ra-

tional means of escape from its sometimes disagreeable consequences offers, he is glad to notice that it is the prettiest, sweetest, most distinguished and altogether charming women in the theaters who avail themselves of it. Here's long life to them --- bless them !-and may they never be without a stalwart and manly escort to take them to every performance they want to see.

The Cook's Misunderstanding.

From the Philadelphia Press. A housewife engaged a new cook recently, and, in the course of their preliminary conversation, asked this question: "Can you cook a course dinner?" The maid looked embarrassed and hesitated. "We'l," she said finally. "I can cook a good, plain dinner. I don't think you would call it

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> to be deceived; it's annoying to have a poor article of shortening. You can avoid both by seeing that your pail of COTTOLENE bears the trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath



-and be sure of having delicious, healthful food. Other manufacturers try to imitate COTTOLENE, that's the best reason why you want the original article. Made only by The

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N. K. Fairbank Company,

Selling Out To Retire From Business.

Greatly reduced prices during this

Two lots of Ladies' \$4 Shoes at.....\$1.50 Lots of Ladies' \$4 Shoes at.....\$2.45 All Ladies' \$3.50 Shoes at.....\$2.65 All Ladies' \$5 Shoes at.....\$3.50 Men's \$7 Patent Calf Shoes at ......\$4.90 Men's \$5 and \$6 Patent Calf Shoes at......\$3.50 Men's Regular \$5 Calf Shoes at.....\$3.90 Men's \$3 Razor Toe Bals at.....\$1.95 Men's \$3.50 Shoes at.....\$2.65

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